Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, May 28, 1817.

Volume 28.) *(Number 1408.*

To be Sold

By Public Outcry,

IN THE

Marine Yard,

On THURSDAY, next the 29th Instant,

AT NOON,

THE Cutter Dispatch, lately arrived from, Calcutta, with all her stores &c. as she now lies at Anchor in the harbour.

The Dispatch is about 90 Tons Burthen, coppered to light water mark, well found, and may be sent to sea at trifling expence. The Vessel may be inspected at any time previous to the sale, and a list of stores may be seen, and further particulars known on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and and CO.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

Bombay, 28th May, 1817.

વેચવાનુંછે*

જરેશપતવારને.દને.તા૦ ૨૯ મી.
મેઉ.આઉમડીનાંનીઉ.બપોરનાં.
મરીન.ડખારડમાં.જાહેર.લીલાઉ.
કરીને.વેચશે*વાંધાણી ૧નાંલું.તા
એ.કીશપાય.આશરે.૮ન.૯૦ નું.
શરવે.શનમાંન.શાથે*અને.ઉવાહાં
ણ.ફમણાં.બંગાલેથી.આવેલુંછે
અને.શીમુમબઇ.નાં.બારામાં.તઇ
આર.ઉભેલુંછ.અને.તેને.તાબાંનાં
પતરાંની.ફરાર.જડેલીછે*અને.ઉ
વાહાંણ.મોકલવા.ચ ઇતો.ક્રાંઇ.જુ
નખી.જરચમાં.તઇઆરથાશે*અ
ને.જને.ઉવાંહાંણ.જોવુ.ઇોઇતે.લી
લાંઉ.ફીયા.અગાઉ.વાંહણ.ઉપ
ર.જાઇને.જોઉ*અને.ઇનાં.શાંમા
નનુંલીશટ.તા૦જે.ક્રાંઇ.બીજું.પુછ
વુંઇોઇતે.પ્રારબશાં.ફમપની.ફાક્રી
શમાં.જાઇને.ચોકશા.ફીયાથી.મા
લુમ.પડશે.અને.વેચવાની.બોલી
લીલાઉ.કરતી.વખતે.જાહેર.કરશે
તા૦ ૨૬ મી.મેઇ* ૧૮૧૭

Limjee Bhicajee's Sons & Co.

MOST respectfully beg leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, & the public at large, that they have received their COMMISSION GOODS from England, by the Ship CUMBRIAN, consisting of the undermentioned Articles.

Beer, from Hodgson, bottled Ale, Perry, Cyder, and Porter.—Claret, Port Wine, from Carbonell, Gledstanes, & others,—Real Cogneac Brandy,—Hams,—Pine, Berkley & double Gloucester Cheeses; Bath Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, salted and spiced Salmon, Red & Pickled Herrings, salt & smoked Tongues and Jews' Beef,—Groceries, consisting of French Plumbs, Prunes, dried Pears, Currants, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Macaroni, Isinglass, Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate, Sago powder, &c.—Confectionary from Hofman,—Perfumery from Smith & Bristow,—Gentlemen's fashionable round Hats, Staff Officers' Hats, trimmed Staff feathers, and Military feathers, green white, and black, from Bicknell and Boradaile, Gentlemen's Waterproof Willow Hats, black and White, from ditto, Boys' and Girls' Hats,—Sadlery from Gibson and Milroy, consisting of Military and Hunting Saddles and a variety of spare articles,—Boots and Shoes from Hobby,—Plain, and rich cut Table Glass ware from Nash,—Flannel, Snuff and Tonquin Beans from Proctor,—Stationary,—Cutlery from Savigny,—Military Officers' gold and silver Epaulets, do. lace and braid Sword and Shoulder Knots, Sling and Waist Belts,—Elegant double and single barrelled Guns and Pistols from Parker,—Fine Gun Powder in one pound Canisters, and two and three pound Magazines,—Clocks and Watches from Mac Cabe and Barraud,—Silver Plates consisting of the usual articles of Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Sets,—And a great variety of plated Ware,—Hosiery, Gentlemen's and Ladies' white & black silk & cotton Stockings,—Military Doe skin Gloves,—Gig Lamps, green and white Spectacles,—Tortoiseshell, Silver and gold gilt Snuff Boxes,—Variegated Morocco Trunks,—Mathematical Instruments, and a fine Assorments of Toys, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th May, 1817.

Wanted

EITHER in the way of purchase or loan, Nearchus's History of Alexander and his voyages, and Dr. Vincent's Periplus.

In the event of any gentleman feeling disposed, either to part with or lend the above works, a fair price will, in the former case, be given for, and, in the latter, the utmost possible care taken of the same.

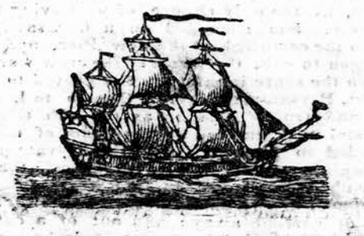
Inquire at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 28th May, 1817.

Europe Cow

JUST landed for sale at the House lately belonging to GENERAL JONES; price 240 Rupees.

Bombay, 28th May, 1817.



NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—May 23d, Ship William Petrie, Captain Thomas Ross, from Bussorah.—Ditto Ship Alexander, Captain Edward Studd, from Ditto.—Ditto 24, Ship Durable, Captain Thomas Guthrie, from Calcutta.—Ditto 27, Ship Malabar Free Trader, Captain Wm. Ascough, from London, Sailed December 18, 1816.—Ditto 27, H. Cs. Ship Marquis Camden, Captain Thomas Larkins, from London.—Ditto H. Cs. Ship Inglish Captain Wm. Hay, from London.

SAILED.—May 22d, American Brig Alexander, Captain David A. Neal, to Salem.—Ditto Brig Fanny, Captain J. B. Smith, to the Isle of France.—Ditto 25, H. Majesty's Government, Brig Kandyan, Lieutenant J. A. Ketwick, in Command to Calcutta.—25, Ship Cumbrian, Captain E. Cooper, to Calcutta.—Ditto 26, Ship Ann, Captain Thomas Riddock, to China.

A letter directed to Edward or William Reeves or their heirs or successors in Bombay, dated Castlecomer Kilkenny, Ireland, 10th August 1814, and signed John Twigg Mc. Laughlin, having been resting at the Post Office of this Presidency, for a very considerable time, a gentleman, who well remembers to have seen, at Calcutta, about a year and a half since, one of the persons (to whom it is addressed) at which time he was an officer on board a vessel bound to Botany Bay, has requested us to make the fact publicly known, hoping that by so doing either Edward or William Reeves may become acquainted with it; since from a superscription on the letter it appears that there is a possible chance of the one or the other entitling himself to the possession of considerable property in the county of Kildare and elsewhere. It may be right also to mention, that, with the view of more readily tracing the persons in question, it is stated that one of them used to be afflicted with deafness.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 28th MAY, 1817.

Since publishing our Extra, we have used our utmost endeavours to collect the most prominent articles of interest from some of the latest received English Journals, for the loan of which we are peculiarly obliged.

The late attack upon the Prince Regent appears to have been made by a few worthless blackguards, only, and to have been unconnected with any regular system: we therefore trust it will not give occasion to any more restrictions on the liberty of the people. His Royal Highness will best evince his magnanimity by strictly enjoining his ministers to refrain from introducing any measure calculated further to limit the rights of the subject.

The stones which were thrown at the state carriage were directed with so much force that the copper pannels, which were put to it some years since, after the violent attack upon the King, instead of plate glasses, were bent in, and the wooden ornaments injured, a piece being broken off.

On the 29th and 30th of January, Carlton House was thronged with Noblemen, Ladies and Gentlemen, of all ranks, leaving their names and making inquiries after the Prince Regent.

A court of Mayor and Aldermen holden, on the latter of the above days, in the council chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, unanimously resolved that an humble and dutiful address should be presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent by that court, expressive of their horror and indignation at the daring outrage offered to his Royal Highness in his passage from the House of Parliament on the preceding Tuesday.

The opening of Parliament presents a truly melancholy prospect. We had, we confess, long indulged the delightful hope that, when the Grand Council of the Realm should assemble, a moderate and rational reform would speedily take place; but Mr. Canning's speech, to use his own phrase, is a thorough "*wet blanket*", & fully adequate to damp & smother, in any mind, the most ardent hopes of reformation. Since reading it, our expectations which once were warm, are, chilled, all over, and now, to us.

"The dawn is overcast, the morning low'rs
"And heavily in clouds brings on the day".

It seems admitted, on all hands, that *Monte Video* has been taken possession of by the Portuguese; but the whole proceeding is so wrapt up in mystery, that it is quite impossible for us, as yet, to penetrate the veil which envelopes it. We fear, however, that our foreign politics are woefully managed.

The French Government has, at length, succeeded in negotiating, in England, a loan of twelve millions. The accomplishment of this object so essential to the vital interests of Louis the 18th has produced a most beneficial effect in the money market of France.

Government had taken up 25-transports at the rate of 15s. per ton, per month, for the purpose of conveying home troops from France.

By the death of the Duke of Marlborough there becomes vacant a blue ribbon, the Lord Lieutenancy of Oxfordshire, the Rangership of Whichwood Forest, and the High Stewardship of Oxford and Woodstock.

A Meeting was held in Liverpool, on the 28th of January, upon the subject of Parliamentary reform, when a string of resolutions were proposed by *Mr. Leyland* and seconded by Colonel Williams, in favor of the measure, which were passed unanimously.

Accounts from Algiers, dated the 8th of January, give us to understand, that the American Squadron had been off that port, and that a new treaty of peace had been signed on terms dictated by the Americans.

John Hooper, John Cashman, R. Gamble, William Gunnel and John Carpenter were tried at the Old Bailey on the 20th January, before Mr. Justice Park and Mr. Justice Burrough upon a charge of capital felony, that is to say, for stealing on the 2d of December in the parish of St. Sepulchre, two blunderbusses, &c. &c. the property of Andrew Beckwith in his dwelling house, and putting him and others in bodily fear therein. Mr. Bolland opened the Indictment, and Mr. Gurney stated the case on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Alley and Mr. Curwood defended the prisoners; but, owing to the observer of the 20th of January, the paper from which we have collected the above statement, having been put to the Press before the Jury returned their verdict, we are unable precisely to state how many were found guilty. That Cashman was, however, is manifest from sentence of death having been passed upon him on the 30th of January. We also perceive, that James Hatton one of the murderers of Lieut. Johnstone had been also sentenced to death for a ship robbery in the port of London.

Mr. Lumsden, Mr. George Raikes and *Captain Timbrell*, were the three candidates for the directorship, who were balloted for on the retirement of Mr. Twining. The numbers for each were as follows. For Mr. Lumsden, 890, for Mr. Raikes 585, for Captain Timbrell 139.

It gives us pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the following ships viz. the Marquis Camden, and Inglis, Indiamen, and the Free trader Malabar.

We are happy at perceiving that the Asia Captain Greig, which sailed from hence on the 11th of September, reached Lymington, in safety, on the 9th of January.

The *Hibernia* for Madras and Bengal, and *Minstrel* for Bengal sailed from England on the 28th of January.

English Extracts.

Yesterday we received the Paris Journals to the 28th inst. They state that some very favourable intelligence has been received at Madrid from South America, where not only the Royal Army but the Portuguese troops are making very successful progress.—The French Chamber of Deputies are employed in discussing the proposed Law relative to the Press.—The King was well enough to hear Mass and give audience to the Princes on Sunday, and was to receive Ladies and Gentlemen on Monday.—The Funds were 58½.

ISSUE OF THE NEW COIN.

Each Banker, upon giving a written undertaking to return the same value in old silver of the realm, yesterday received from the Bank of England an issue of the new coin to the amount of 1200*l*.

"Received 30th January, 1817, of the Master of his Majesty's Mint, by the hands of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, 1200*l* in new silver coinage, which we promise to return in the same currency in the legal coin of the realm."

THE LATE TREASONABLE ATTEMPT
UPON THE REGENT.

"PROCLAMATION.

"GEORGE, P.R.—Whereas on the twenty-eighth day of this instant month of January, divers persons, riotously assembled and stationed in different places in the City of Westminster, proceeded to commit certain daring and highly criminal outrages, in gross violation of the public peace, to the actual danger of our Royal Person, and to the interruption of our passage to and from Parliament: We therefore, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, in pursuance of an Address from the two Houses of Parliament, do hereby enjoin all Magistrates, and all other his Majesty's loving Subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to discover and cause to be apprehended the authors, actors, and abettors concerned in such outrages, in order that they may be dealt with according to law: And we do hereby promise, that any person or persons other than those actually concerned in doing any act by which our Royal Person was immediately endangered, who shall give information, so as that any of the authors, actors, or abettors concerned in such outrages as aforesaid, may be apprehended and brought to justice, shall receive a reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to be paid on conviction of every such offender; which said sum of One Thousand Pounds the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury are hereby required and directed to pay accordingly: And we do further promise, that any person of persons concerned in such outrages as aforesaid, other than such as were actually concerned in any act by which our Royal Person was immediately endangered, who shall give information, so as that any of such authors, actors or abettors as aforesaid, shall be apprehended and brought to justice, shall, upon conviction of such offender or offenders, receive his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

"Given at the Court of Carlton House, the twenty-ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, in the fifty-seventh year of his Majesty's Reign.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

In the account given in a former Paper of what passed in Palace-yard on Tuesday last, our Readers, doubtless, remarked the declaration of Lord COCHRANE to the populace after being brought out by Mr. HUNT, that "he was just proceeding to the House of Commons, for the purpose of watching over their rights and liberties, and that he *would shortly return to let them know what was passing.*" He did so, and told them that "the REGENT's Speech had not disappointed his expectations, but had completely disappointed the people." Now we recollect but one instance of a Member of the House going in and out of the House for the purpose of addressing a mob upon what was passing in the House. We allude to the case of Lord GEORGE GORDON in the year 1780.

Accounts from Staffordshire state, that the Meeting at Burslem took place on the 27th, and was a very numerous one. The Manchester orators made no sort of impression on their auditors, who dispersed without the least riot or disturbance; and all was quiet throughout the Potteries.

[*The Morning Post,—Janary* 31.

Coroner's Inquest on Mr. Harriott.

An Inquest was held before J. W. Unwin. Esq. one of the Coroners for Middlesex, on the body of this lamented and respected magistrate, of which the following are the leading facts and circumstances:—Mr. Harriott for nine months past had been afflicted with a disease in the bladder, which subjected him to continual paroxysms of excruciating pain, often attended with profuse hemorrhage. On the morning of Friday se'nnight, about four o'clock, his medical attendant (Mr. Holloway) was sent for, who found him in such an exquisite pain, that the deceased requested this gentleman to relieve him at all events, even if the means should terminate in death. Mr. Harriott was then placed in a warm bath. At eight o'clock the same morning the gentleman was again sent for; he found Mr. Harriott bleeding from several self-inflicted wounds in different parts of his body. On the left temple was a slight wound, which had divided a branch of the temporal artery. In the left arm, below the elbow, was another wound, about two inches long, and about the fourth of an inch deep. The veins of the arm were only injured, and the artery untouched. The last and severe wound was in the abdomen, over the stomach, through which a portion of the intestines had protruded. This wound would have been mortal in most cases, from subsequent inflammation, but was not considered so in the present instance, owing to the profuse discharge of blood. On dissection after death, by order of the coroner, the bladder was found highly ulcerated, and filled with coagulated blood, which by the able practitioners who attended, was considered as the immediate cause of death. It was proved, that during the last fortnight, the faculties of the deceased were greatly impaired, and his mind overcome by dejection, from a continued series of pain and suffering. The coroner called the attention of the Jury, in the first place, to the statement which had been given as to the situation of the deceased's mind and understanding, and left it to them to decide, whether he had contributed to his own death, or had come to his end by natural means from the effect of his complaint—Verdict: Natural Death. The deceased was aged 70.

SHIPWRECK AND WRECKERS.—The severe gale of wind which prevailed during the whole of Friday and Saturday last caused serious apprehensions for the consequences along the coast; and we are sorry to state they have not proved unfounded.—Early on Saturday morning, a brig was observed in Mount's Bay, approaching the unfinished harbour of Portleaven; when within about two miles of the shore, she came to anchor, and succeeded in riding out the storm until about six o'clock in the evening, when finding that no boat could approach, and having parted with one anchor, the Master cut the other, and ran the vessel ashore, as the only chance of preserving the lives of the crew. She grounded on a fine sandy beach a little to the eastward of the new Pier, and as the tide had begun to ebb, the whole of the crew were enabled to reach the shore in safety. She proved to be the Resolution, Brysan-master, from Oporto to London, with wine and fruit. As soon as the ebb tide allowed, the vessel was entered by thousands of ruffians, who proceeded to plunder. All the private property of the Captain and crew was carried off: the pipes and hogsheads were staved in, and kegs, &c. filled with the liquor; the whole of the fruit was either scattered about or carried away; and out of a cargo of 375 pipes and 25 hogsheads of wine, only between 50 and 60 pipes were saved by the agents. Several contests took place between the plunderers, each being anxious to secure the greatest possible share of the booty.—About 14 dismounted dragoons from Helston came to the spot, but they were wholly unable to restrain the ferocious multitude that rushed in on all sides. The vessel in the first instance sustained but little damage, but by Monday she was a complete wreck. The country people have ripped up the hull, and some of the timber has been sold for the proprietors. Almost the whole of the cargo might have been saved, had it not been for the infamous conduct above described. A young man belonging to Wendrom was drowned by the violence of the sea, whilst endeavouring to save some articles from the wreck; and two other persons got so much intoxicated with wine, that they were unable to reach home, and were next day found dead by the road side, having perished through the inclemency of the weather. Surely some step ought to be taken to prevent the recurrence of scenes which, in the eyes of strangers, stamp such disgrace on the country at large. It is hardly possible but the agents have been able to mark the most active of the depredators, and if so, they can point them out to justice. They should be sought after, and made an example, to deter others from following up a system of plunder so infamously brutal. We have no doubt that the Magistrates in the neighbourhood will do their duty, and endeavour to bring some of the principal ruffians to justice.—Plymouth paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A considerable sensation has been made within the two last days on the Stock Exchange by the report from Paris, corroborated by immense sales of our own Stock, that the French had succeeded in their negotiation for a loan in this country of three millions of francs, above twelve millions sterling—half of which is to be paid in money, and the other half in provisions, clothing, &c. for the allied troops now in France. The letters from Paris speak in the highest terms of exultation of this beneficial transaction; and of the effect it has already produced, the Funds which had been as low as 52 being up to 60. To the parties, Messrs. Baring and Hope, we believe we may add the house of Messrs. Parish and Co. at Hamburgh, and a fourth house at Paris; so that, though the loan is called a British loan, it is apparently rather foreign than of this country.

Mr. Platt, we are sorry to learn, is making but slow progress towards recovery; the wound still suppurates much, and has no appearance of healing. It is feared by the surgeons that some of the wadding is in the wound: the seat of the ball is not yet ascertained. He sits up a few hours every day, but he is not able to walk about farther than from his bed to the chair or window. He is otherwise in good bodily health.

Two most singular proclamations have reached this country from South America. They are issued by the chief military authorities of the Portuguese King, on the advance of his Majesty's troops to take possession of Monte-Video, and the Spanish colonies on the Left Bank of the Rio Plata. Never were proclamations saying so little accompanied by acts speaking so forcibly. No pretence is put forth for the invasion of the country—no intimation given what is to be the future lot of the inhabitants. Whether the invaders have been invited by any portion of the Spaniards, or whether it is meant to be supposed the country has been consigned to them by secret treaty does not appear. All that the invaded are told, is, that they are to keep quiet in their houses—that Artigas is a great tyrant—that the Portuguese do not come to conquer or destroy, (but what they are come for they do not say)—that a provisional government is to be established, and—Live the King? live the King! live the King! If, however, the other King—that is, the King of Spain—is wholly unacquainted with the motives and origin of this singular proceeding, he has of course cause enough for attacking in the same manner the European possessions of the King of Portugal; and so the poor people must suffer in both instances for faults which are none of theirs. We see no date to either of the proclamations: but of course, they must have been issued a very short time after the two Portuguese Princesses were dispatched to Europe to marry the Sovereign of the invaded territories and his brother. The Portuguese ambassadors at the Courts of Madrid and London are said to deny all knowledge of the matter, and are therefore incompetent to afford any explanation. Any secret understanding also between the Sovereigns themselves seems improbable, or would at least be most disingenuous, if we are to believe the account given, that the King of Spain, to avoid kindling up a fresh war in Europe, has appealed to the other Courts of Europe for their mediation; and that himself and his people cry out with equal vehemence against this forcible entry on their territories in New Spain.

[*The Observer,—January* 20.

Last night we received the Paris Papers to the 8th inst. the contents of which are given in a preceding part of our Paper. It is announced, but we can hardly credit the fact, that by an *arrete* of the Governor of Martinique no British vessel was to be admitted into the ports of that island after the 1st of December last. Surely there must be some error in this statement.—The Chamber of Deputies proceeded on Monday to the discussion of the remaining articles of the Law of Elections, and passed the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th articles with very little debate. The 7th article, which enacts that "there shall be only one Electoral College in each Department, which must be composed of all the Electors of the Department, by whom the Deputies of the Chamber are to be chosen," gave rise to a good deal of discussion. The Opposition insisted that all Electors should choose from among themselves a certain number of Electors, by whom the Deputies should be elected; and the Ministers carried their point by a majority of only 12—the numbers being for the previous question moved by them 118 to 106. The article of course was carried in the original form proposed by Ministers. The Chamber then adjourned the following day, to deliberate upon the other articles, when the 10th, relative to the formation of the office of the Colleges was expected to give rise to an interesting discussion.—The French Funds continue to rise—They are now 56¼.

Some German papers have also arrived since our last. The only article worthy of notice is a letter from Constantinople, which states that a second expedition is preparing in Egypt against the Wechabites, and that it will be commanded by IBRAHIM PACHA, second son of MEHMED ALY PACHA. (The death of the elder son by the plague is confirmed.) It is added, that the plan is to march and attack them in Deria, their capital. But as it will be necessary for this purpose to traverse a desart which is ten days march in breadth, which will require great preparations, many months will pass before the army can begin its march.

A private letter from Manheim of the 27th ult. was received by the same conveyance, by which we are informed, that the Diet has adjourned to the 13th January, and that several Members have left Frankfort for the purpose of procuring ulterior instructions.—Russia has not disarmed, as was hoped; and the Turks are consequently not without apprehension.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday last contains the following paragraph:—

"CATHOLIC AFFAIRS.—Having stated last Saturday, on competent authority, that it was the opinion of Ministers themselves, that the Catholic Question would be carried in the ensuing Session of Parliament, we were prepared, as usual, to encounter contradiction. We have, however, to add, *that Lord LIVERPOOL himself, the Prime Minister, has signified his intention of supporting the measure*, and, of course, the certainty of its success.

We believe there is no foundation whatever for the supposition that Lord LIVERPOOL has altered his opinions upon the subject.

The same paper also contains the following melancholy statements:—

"The state of the poor in this country is becoming every day more lamentable. It is really shocking to walk the streets of Dublin. There has been little more than 10,000*l*. subscribed, nearly 2000*l* of which has been distributed, and we believe, from the accounts of its distribution as published, judiciously. But when we can state, that the poor of this city, those in need of parochial or general aid, amount to more than 60,000, the reader will judge how far this fund will extend into the ensuing spring. In Cork, there has been a new and very splendid subscription, while in Dublin, according to the Lord Mayor's publication, some of the subscribers have not sent in the sums placed opposite their signatures in the list! In the city of Cork, too there is to be an aggregate meeting of the poor, on the plan, but, we are certain, without the consequences of the Spafields meeting."

The Morning Post,—January 11.

A letter from Paris says—"The schism existing in the Ministry is breaking out at this moment with increased violence. The late disturbances which have occured in La Vendee, and the manner in which they have been appeased, have tended to revive the influence of the Ultra party at Court. M. Menars de St. Jean, the principal Vendean leader, repaired to Paris, in obedience to the orders of Monsieur; a suspension of aggressive proceedings took place on the part of the insurgents under his command, and a final accommodation between the parties has since ensued. This rebel leader at present in Paris, is not in confinement, still less is he likely to be brought to trial. The Ultra party of the Ministry are straining every nerve to introduce Monsieur into the Council. The Duc de Feltre, in particular, stands much in need of such a prop to maintain himself longer in office: the expenditure of his department has this year exceeded by fifty millions the rate at which it was laid in the budget; of this sum there are five millions which he is utterly unable to account for; not that there can be any suspicion of his having converted those or other monies to private purposes his character being hitherto unimpeachable in such respects; but, there is an appearance of those sums being applied to *party purposes*."

We have not thought it necessary to publish the correspondence relating to Gen. Toledo, on which a morning Paper rests its assertion, that this Officer had deserted the cause of the Mexican Patriots; for certainly a more complete string of inconsistency never before met the public eye.

The chief fact that appears probable from the letters in question is, that Spanish agents have been attempting to suborn Toledo and Mina; but we cannot see that they have succeeded with either, since no proof whatever is alleged. Toledo seems to have written a letter to his father in the Havannah for pecuniary supplies; and the Governor apparently seeks to convert this letter so written, as well as the aged parent to whom it was addressed, into a tool to prevail on the son to desert his cause, and become an instrument in favour of the King. For this service, the grand inducement is a sum of 2000 dollars, spared from the father's small income, and not coming from the Royal Treasury. This sum, the Governor is made to say, is to be given "conditionally, not all at once, but partially." This is certainly a splendid arrangement to purchase the services of a man who has already commanded a division of Mexican troops, who has had immense sums at his disposal, and sufficient credit to fit out three extensive expeditions in the United States!

Toledo has hitherto been the chief pillar of the Mexican cause; he entered into it when in a less flourishing state than it now is, and immediately after rejecting Mr. Onis's overtures, not to purchase his services, but merely to stop his pen. We cannot, therefore, conceive it possible that he would now desert his banners, and forego the rewards he has already earned, as well as the glory that awaits him in the next campaign, for which ample preparations have been made.

Amongst the several disappointments that have occurred relating to the taking of young Watson, the following took place on Wednesday morning the 18th ult.:—

"A young man of a respectable appearance, who was regaling himself at a certain public-house in Spalding, fell under the inspection of a neighbouring constable, and his dress and deportment nearly corresponding with the description given of Watson, induced this officer to take him into custody: in consequence he was immediately carried before the magistrates for examination, when a well known innkeeper of that place, who was present, and who had acquired some rudiments of Latin, took the opportunity (knowing Watson to be a professional man) to interrogate him in that language, and to ascertain more clearly the identity of his person, and was by him answered very accurately. This excited stronger grounds of suspicion: the prisoner, however, giving a very full and frank account of his residence, &c. a chaise was procured, and this gentlemen, escorted by a constable, was conveyed to the place mentioned by him; but no sooner had they arrived, than the falsehood of the accusation was apparent, the prisoner being hailed by his neighbours with the cheering news of his wife's *accouchement* of a first offspring, to the great disappointment of the constables and assistants, who were thus deprived of the reward they so joyfully and confidently expected, and which they had already amicably agreed to share amongst them. The gentleman has returned the magistrates a polite note of thanks for so genteel and safe a conveyance to his home."—*Evening Paper.*

The Alien Music Master, who behaved so infamously to one of his young female pupils, is very properly ordered by Government immediately to quit this kingdom—*Morn. Herald.*

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BAHIA, OCT. 30.
(*From the Liverpool Courier.*)

"We are enabled to give you a piece of intelligence, which, though not of a commercial nature, will to many be of great interest—we mean the failure of the expedition sent out by your Government early this year, under the command of Capt. Tuckey, whose object was to explore the river Congo. Like all former enterprises of a similar kind, and notwithstanding the presumed discernment and skill of those concerned in the planning and executing of it, there appears to have been a want of foresight, both as to the time and means. However, as no doubt publicity will in due time be given to all their proceedings, it will suffice for us to acquaint you, that yesterday arrived in this port, his Majesty's ship Congo, and Dorothy transport, from Cabenda, in 28 days under the command of Mr. Fitzmaurice, formerly master, but who succeeded in consequence of the death of Captain Tuckey and the Lieutenant, both of whom died at sea, the former on the 3d, the latter on the 5th instant. It appears that they arrived at the mouth of the Congo about the 3d of July, and, leaving the transport, which only accompanied them at an inconsiderable distance, they proceeded in the sloop, which was built purposely to draw little water, up the river, to the extent of 120 miles, when her progress, & even that of her boats, was stopped by insuperable difficulties, principally, we believe, by the rapids, which they express as beyond all description. Determined still on the farther prosecution of their undertaking, the men were landed and it was not until they had marched 150 miles, (and 120 more than any white person had been before) over a barren and exceedingly mountainous country, after experiencing the greatest privations from the want of water, and being entirely exhausted by fatigue, that they gave up the attempt. Hope enabled most of them to traverse their route, and regain the vessel; but alas; nature had been completely worn out, for many of them, say 25 out of 55, died twenty-four hours after their return, comprehending all the scientific part of the Europeans; and, we believe, only eight on board are now in a state to work the vessel; but as their chief want seems to be nourishment, it is to be hoped the others will soon be brought round. Suspicions are entertained that many died by poison, administered by the blacks; and Mr. Fitzmaurice says, that he is persuaded he could penetrate an immense way into the country, without apprehending danger from any other cause, as the people are very pusillanimous and easily intimidated. As a matter of courtesy and expediency, they asked permission of the King to pass through their respective territorries, which was generally readily granted; at the same time they were furnished with plenty of blacks as guides, at a moderate charge, but latterly advantage was taken of their difficulties. Mr. Fitzmaurice and the surgeon are determined on a new attempt, if the Admiralty will fit out another expedition; and as he thinks he can provide against *all casualties* he has great hopes of attaining the desired end. Your's, &c."

The French display, on numerous occasions, the most striking contrasts of splendour and wretchedness, of pride and meanness. In London, the opening of a shop will ruin the character of a whole street in the eye of fashion; in Paris it is different, the most splendid palaces are found in narrow, dark, and dirty streets, filled with shops of the lowest-order; even in the good street of the Fauxbourg St. Honoré it is the same: for example, the address of the British Ambassador is—"His Excellency the British Ambassador, next door to the coppersmith, Rue Faux-bourg St. Honoré, á Paris!"—And again, the Palais Royal, a collection of shops, coffee-rooms, gambling-rooms, apartments of ill-fame, and the residence of the family of a Prince of the Blood.

What would you think in England of a Noble Marquis calling, in a public coffee-room, for a cup of coffee, of the value of five-pence, and very coolly emptying the sugar-bason into his pocket! Yet this is done every day in Paris by all ranks; the argument is this—"what the waiter brings I have a right to use in my coffee, and consequently I have a right to put in my pocket."

Secretary Preston.—This person kept a shoemaker's shop, a few years since, on Mutton-hill, Clerkenwell. He was then remarked as a civil, quiet, and industrious tradesman. When carrying on business in that neighbourhood, his wife, who was rather handsome, eloped from him, leaving their children without a mother. Since that period, Preston has never held up his head as before, and his intellects became sensibly affected, in the opinion of all who knew him. While conducting the business of the Spa-fields Committee, he was carrying on, at the same moment, as a kind of under-plot, an amour, of the sentimental and epistolary kind with the female servant of a very respectable family at Canonbury; but the girl had too much good sense to listen to him. His love letters are curiosities: the writer ingeniously contrives to mix up

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the great question of Parliamentary Reform with the usual amatory nonsense of an illiterate crack-brained admirer.—(*Evening Paper.*)

[*St. James's Chro.—Jan. 4.*

The French Government, to compensate for the loss they have sustained by the Mauritius not being restored to them, is reported to be equipping some ships for the purpose of proceeding to the coast of New Holland, and completing that survey of it which was begun by Mons. Baudin, in *Le Geographe* and *Le Naturaliste* in 1802, for the purpose, it is added, of forming a settlement.

Prince Blucher, says a Hamburgh paper, is so ill at his estate in Silesia, that a physician has been sent him from Berlin.

A freehold qualification to vote for a Member of Parliament in the county of Edinburgh was sold a few days since for 1,425*l.*

Perhaps at no period the value of property was so uncertain as at the present moment: last week, at a bankrupt's sale in Exeter, an elegant double harness for gig and tandem, [illegible] and in a high state of preservation, was sold for little more than four pounds, which had recently cost about five and twenty guineas; and a large gig horse fetched three pounds.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices have reached town from this Settlement, which we are sorry to say represents it to be in a very disturbed state, and lamentably retrograding in point of prosperity. Wretched as are the elements of which this establishment is, in great part composed, we cannot wonder at the slow advances it has hitherto made, nor even at its actually falling back, as is stated now to be the case. The civil and military authorities unhappily disagree; and the limits of their respective powers being but ill defined, each complains of invasion from the other, and remonstrances are sent home accordingly. The convicts, but little affected with the leniency by which they are treated by the present Governor Macquarrie, a man, it is said, of mild and amiable manners, have fallen into a state of great insubordination, which, it is much feared, may spread its contagion to the soldiery. Hence it has been determined to change the regiment stationed (the 46th), which is to be sent to Madras, and the 48th is to be dispatched in its place to Sidney. Transports were yesterday taken up for the purpose of carrying out the latter regiment. Besides the inconveniencies occasioned by the turbulence of the convicts, there are others arising from the perpetual disagreements of the old and new settlers: of which the latter, coming out in great numbers, and furnished with better means of cultivation than the former, excite their jealousy; so that from one cause or another, the Colony may be said to be going very much to decay.

POLICE.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES AND DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.

Thames Police-office.—It will be remembered that between seven and eight years ago, the murder of Lieut. Johnson, of the Royal Navy, took place near the China Hall, Deptford, on the Kent Road. All the efforts of the Police, for a long period, to discover the murderers proved unavailing; no probability existed that they should be ever brought to justice. Conjecture fixed it upon several who have since been punished for similar offences, or who have put an end to their own lives, in consequence, it was supposed, of the terrors occasioned by their crime. At length it has been found, that the murderers are no other than a gang of robbers, who have been, since the dreadful act which proved them desperate enough for any undertaking, however hazardous, living upon plunder. The circumstances which led to the detection of the murderers are interwoven with those which attended the robberies.

About six weeks ago two men, named Curtis & Giddons, both of infamous character, were apprehended upon various charges of felonies. They were afraid of each other, and when in custody, voluntarily confessed that they were guilty of several robberies; that they had been together working hand in hand; and that the dead of night always produced what made the day comfortable.

The Police of this Office have been, within the last five or six weeks, on the look out for several men suspected of being concerned in extensive robberies in the East and West India Docks. Curtis and Giddons readily admitted that they had been a party in those robberies, told the names of others of the principals, and also of the receivers of the goods stolen.

In the course of the investigation, which was carried on with great privacy, a man named Hatton, against whom a warrant had been granted, was brought to the Office, and immediately pointed out by Giddons as having been a principal in a highway robbery not long since. Giddons also stated that Hatton had been concerned in another highway robbery, at the last Epsom races, upon a Mr. Holmes. Even while the examination of Hatton was going forward, the very hat which Mr. Holmes wore on the night on which he was robbed, was taken from Hatton, and identified to be Mr. Holmes's property.

Curtis was admitted King's evidence in an earlier stage of the business, in consequence of the very important circumstances he has brought to light respecting the robberies in the East India Docks. He was the principal evidence against Baker and Gates, lately convicted at the Old Bailey, for robbing a lime-burner, at Limehouse.

Giddons will, it is supposed be admitted King's evidence, in consequence of the disclosures he had made relating to the murder of Lieut. Johnson.

Giddons having said—I will give your Worship my voluntary information, and tell you what you little expect to hear: I was concerned in the murder of Lieut. Johnson, of the Navy, in the Kent Road, between seven and eight years ago. James Hatton, who is now in custody; Wm. Raines, who was lately working as a bum-boat man at Chatham; and another man, who is a stranger to me, were concerned with me in that murder. I then lived at Deptford. We met Lieut. Johnson on the road and demanded his money, which he refused, and attacked me with a stick; breaking my wrist and striking me across the face, he stunned me and threw me into the ditch—the other men, however, fell upon him and killed him.

Raines (who was apprehended in consequence of the information given by the last witness) was then [illegible] the bar.

The prisoner asserted in absolute terms, his entire innocence of the charge imputed to him, and said he could prove that he had been industriously employed from the age of 17. He admitted his acquaintance with Hatton—"If," added the prisoner, "I was accused of robbery, I should not feel as I now do; but to be directly charged with the foul crime of murder, is more than can well be endured by any poor honest man."

Raines did not, throughout the examination, betray the slightest agitation; but this was not the case with Hatton, who turned pale at the mention of Lieut. Johnson's name.

The prisoners underwent a private examination at the New Prison, Clerkenwell, before they were brought to the Office.—Hatton has been sent to the House of Correction as a place of greater security.—Thus far existing circumstances will permit us at present to state.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.—TWO O'CLOCK.

French Papers to the 30th are chiefly filled with the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the Election Project, which is spun out to a tedious length. Discussion, indeed, it can scarcely be called; the greater part of the Members delivering written opinions at great length, without attempting to combat, extempore, the arguments of their opponents; a practice which involves the most interesting question in continued dullness and insipidity.

The Commander in Chief of the Prussian army has been inspecting his troops; a circumstance which, at this season of the year, cannot fail to give weight to such reports as represent France to be in an alarming state.

The papers by the Dutch Mail mention that the Duke of Wellington had received several dispatches from Paris & London, previous to his setting out from head-quarters for England. The supply of the army of occupation in France, particularly the right wing, is stated to be attended with considerable difficulty, in consequence of the scarcity of grain.

The accounts from Holland, of the effects of the weather, are deplorable. The winter season seems to have set in with heavy rains, and in consequence almost all the rivers and canals have overflown their banks. The Rhine has also done much damage from the same cause.

It appears by an article from Vienna that a rumour of a war between Austria and Turkey has lately prevailed in that city. It was however a mere stock-jobbing speculation, which has been exploded by an official contradiction. Great distress prevails in almost every part of Germany.

St. James's Chronicle, Jan. 2,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.—TWO O'CLOCK.

It is now confidently stated, and with an air as if from some authority, that among the financial arrangements of the approaching session, there will positively be no loan, but that Ministers have resolved to make up the deficiency of the revenue for the ensuing year, from the Sinking Fund. Much difference of opinion exists as to the propriety of further trenching on this sacred trust, which many enlightened statesmen consider as the chief hope of the nation. Our own opinion is, that it may with advantage be rendered available as a *temporary* alleviation of pressing difficulty; since, from being generally agreed that taxation cannot at present be increased, it is clear that to borrow with one hand and pay off with the other is only to incur the expence of agency and brokerage without in any degree lessening the amount of national incumbrance.

But the facility of the means of raising a present supply, we hope, will not prevent the strictest scrutiny into the necessity for it. If the expenditure be not made to correspond with our permanent means, only a short time may elapse, until new taxes and loans must be resorted to, after the disadvantage of having exhausted our last means of lessening the previous debt.

We should add however that some, who pretend to know, still confidently assert that there is intended to be a loan of 10 or 15 millions.

No speculation has yet thrown light on the mysterious visit of the Duke of Wellington to England. The gradual and continued depression, however, of the French funds is a tolerably strong confirmation of what has been stated relative to the inability of the French Government long to continue the payment of the contributions at the rate stipulated by the treaty. Hitherto, we believe, they have been very regularly paid up: but the new budget, in providing for their future payment, relied upon a loan; and we know that that reliance has entirely failed, as far as respects the English capitalists. Our monied men very prudently refused to lend to the French Government without the guarantee of our own Ministers: and Ministers, with equal prudence, refused to give that guarantee. The Cabinet Council, at which the Duke of Wellington was present, on Friday, was also attended by the Earls of Liverpool and Bathurst, Lords Castlereagh, Sidmouth, and Melville, and Messrs. Canning and Vansittart. It continued in deliberation from a little after two till half past five; and as soon as it broke up dispatches were sent off, both to the British head-quarters at Mont-de-Marsan, and to Sir Charles Stuart, at Paris. Hence it is inferred, that the measures in contemplation, be they what they may, are such as may possibly require some change of quarters for the troops, and also such as to demand some diplomatic arrangements without delay. The former object may possibly be rendered necessary by the fact, well known from private intelligence, though sedulously suppressed in the French newspapers, that the populace in Paris are exceedingly turbulent on account of the high price of bread, and daily beset the bakers' shops in alarming numbers, and with still more alarming murmurs. In this situation of things, if, as some reports state, the King of France has been advised to intimate a wish that the allied troops should be withdrawn from his territory, there may possibly be the greater reason for representing to him on the other hand, the necessity of their being moved somewhat nearer to Paris. At all events, the measures in agitation cannot be of an ordinary complexion. The Duke of Wellington left town on Saturday morning, and waited on the Prince Regent at Brighton the same evening.

In the French Chambers a long debate has taken place, on a law proposed to enable the clergy to receive donations of landed as well as personal property, which was opposed by a very small minority, but finally carried as first proposed by the Minister of the Interior. Another law, very necessary in the actual situation of France, the object of which was to dispense with the strict testimonial proofs of the death of military men long absent without being heard of, was also carried; after the discussion of various minute and unimportant points.

One of those farces called trials *par contumace* has also taken place; Savary was the object of it. There had been a difficulty in proving the fact of his having corresponded with Buonaparté while at the Isle of Elba. At length, however, one of his own letters, of subsequent date, referring to the circumstance as having happened, was found; & his hand-writing being proved, by what we should consider as little or no proof at all, namely, comparison of hands, the fact was taken to be sufficiently substantiated. It is right however to add, that this was not the only ground of his condemnation. He was proved to have accepted rank and pay from Buonaparté from the 20th March; whereas the King's general pardon extended only to offences of this nature committed after the 23d. Savary's wife and daughter attended the early part of the trial. The object of their attendance appears to have been the giving in a memorial in his defence; from which, however, little advantage could have been expected; and none was derived.

More important are the private letters from Bordeaux, received by the same conveyance. These, which are dated the 21st, inform us of the arrest of a considerable number of persons in that city on the preceding night, by order of Government, on a charge of being concerned in a conspiracy to restore the Buonaparté an dynasty to the French throne. The immediate object of the conspirators, it is said, was to declare the Archduchess Maria Louisa Regent of France during the minority of her son; and it is added, that the project received considerable countenance in many other parts of the South of France. These latter assertions however we confess ourselves very slow to credit, from the so recently evinced fidelity and almost enthusiastic loyalty of the people of that part of the kingdom to the dynasty of the Bourbons.

The Prince Regent's *Ecclesiastical* Establishment is much more numerous than that of the most *pious* Monarch on the Continent. From the list just published in the Court Calendar, it appears that his Royal Highness has no fewer than one hundred and nine *Chaplains in Ordinary.—Morning paper.*

A female Singer of celebrity has been sent to *Coventry* by all her respectable friends, not for performing *Lady Godina* in character, but in consequence of a *faux-pas* which was discovered by the chamber-maid at a hotel in a large country town.—*Bell's Weekly Dispatch.*

The following piteous tale is from a Sunday Newspaper:—An unfortunate Irishman, who had been out of employment for seven weeks, and had no means of subsistence, and who lodged at the house of a man named Morris, in Grub-street, applied a few days back to the officers of Cripplegate parish for relief. Those gentlemen, conceiving that he more properly belonged to the parish of St. Luke, sent him thither; but there his claims to relief being questioned, he had his trouble for his pains. In this state he applied to the Lord Mayor, who of himself gave the unfortunate wretch some temporary relief, and promised to write to the overseers of Cripplegate. This his Lordship did and in consequence the man again applied, but was again referred to St. Luke's. To St. Luke's he once more crawled, but in such a state of weakness, from the want of nourishment, that he could scarcely drag his emaciated frame thither. However, he at length got to the officers and having repeated his entreaty for relief, he was placed in a chair, for he was no longer able to stand, and carried back to the house of Morris, in Grub-street, where he had lodged. Morris refused to take him in, and assigned as a reason, that he had got himself abused before, for burdening the parish, by giving lodging to casual beggars. While the dispute between Morris and the men who had brought the unfortunate pauper was going on, the poor creature himself remained gasping in the chair. At this moment Mr. Gaslee, the collector of the poor-rates, came up, and persuaded Morris to run all hazards, and take the man in, as he was convinced he was dying. Morris did do, and immediately sent to cripplegate workhouse, to announce the state to which the poor fellow was reduced. No time was lost in attending to this intimation. The doctor of the house was sent, and he very properly recommended that some warm broth should be administered to the man. Immediately this was done, but unfortunately the poor creature breathed his last shortly afterwards, having been as it was conceived, literally starved to death.

[*St. James's Chronicle,—December 31.*

The French papers contain a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, upon the question whether ecclesiastical establishments should be permitted to accept bequests of real estates. The law was passed after some objections. In its defence M. de Marcellas observed "When we would restore to our country, its *old* and "noble loyalty, justice, and honour, we are told of the "spirit of the age, which cannot retrogade. But we "are mistaken with respect to the spirit of the age, as "well as to the spirit of France. The age desires jus-"tice, as France *desires legitimacy*. The age and France "desire the altar and the throne. The age and France desire God and their King." We do not profess to understand this—perhaps it is only calculated for the meridian of Paris.

Savary has been tried *par contumace*, and sentenced to death. His wife and two daughters were present at his trial, and presented a memorial in his favour, which had no effect. The French funds are lower. The report of the disturbances in La Vendee, however, appear to have been rather exaggerated. Yet it is singular that reports of the probability of the renewed hostilities should have extended so much over the Continent. The Austrian Observer, a sort of demi-official paper, contains a reply to those reports in circulation at Vienna, with an apparent seriousness that seems to colour them.

The Magistrates of several places in the country have very indiscreetly refused to call meetings at the request of the inhabitants. We say indiscreetly; because they have no power to prevent such meetings; and it is their duty to take such means of regulating them, as may confine them to their proper objects.—This would be best done, by the Magistrates presiding, and keeping proper order at them; and not by irritating the populace by appearing to marshal themselves against popular rights. The public have an undoubted right to meet—they ought to meet—and they will meet in such cases. It is their duty to express their opinions, that those opinions may have their due weight with their representatives when they shall be assembled in Parliament. If a disorderly meeting should occur, on account of the proper officers not choosing to convene one in a regular way, such officer, is morally responsible for the consequences of his neglect. The refusal of the Mayor of Leicester is particularly reprehensible, as given in the *Courier*. He not only refuses to convene the meeting, but in all the insolence of office presumes to censure some who had signed the requisition, for having affixed their signatures to it, and affectedly regrets that any of those whom he is compelled to admit are "respectable fellow-townsmen, should lend "the sanction of their names to the *unfounded supposition* "that the Government, or the Parliament, are insensi-"ble to the distresses of the people." Now what evidence has been given to shew that this supposition is unfounded?—What proof of its sensibility has the Government shewn, to render it unnecessary to remind it of its duty? By what single action has it attempted to relieve the distress? What symptoms of economy has it given?—What extravagance has it suppressed? What retrenchment has it made? None at all, or worse than none; for it has thrown the meritorious servants of the public from the minor offices upon the distresses of the public for support; and continued all the idle caterpillars of the system in the full enjoyment of their unmerited salaries. And the Government, which has thus neglected its own duty, has also prevented the Parliament from supplying the deficiency of the servants of the Crown, by not calling it together at an earlier period. And yet this Mayor of Leicester ventures to reply to a constitutional requisition on the part of his townsmen, with a falsehood as apparent as insolent. It is the folly of magistrates that too often proves the best herald of the popularity of demagogues. If the Government, and the whole of its agents, had performed their duty constitutionally and promptly, instead of attempting to deceive and mislead the nation,—as much on the one hand, as the tools of party have on the other,—half the complaints would have been prevented, and the cause of the distress in a great measure removed; or, what would be the same thing, the nation would be encouraged to bear it with spirit and patience, from the knowledge of its unavoidable necessity.

From an Evening paper.—"It is proposed to colonise the two islands lying in a direct line from the Cape of Good Hope to Bass's Straits. Ascension Island now being inhabited, it may become advisable for ships to avail themselves of a more southerly course, and thereby avoid the tempestuous weather so frequently met with off the Cape. Our unemployed navy may be serviceably engaged in giving a passage to those who wish to emigrate to the beautiful and incomparable climate of New South Wales—the late discoveries certainly placing it in a very desirable point of view. We would recommend to Government only to permit those who are young and unemployed to avail themselves of this advantage. The *Albion* transport made her passage in three months and eleven days, and a ship lately arrived from the Cape of Good Hope in six weeks. The above two islands being settled, will add much convenience to the intercourse with New Holland, which perhaps from its contiguity to the East Indies would not be an unfit place to lay up a few of our surplus ships of war." (*Dec. 30th.*)

LITERATURE.

The Identity of Junius with a distinguished living Character established.

Such are the pretensions of this work the author of which founds his arguments principally on *similarity of manner* in the writings (and in the life, "as far as can be judged of *one unknown*") of Junius and Sir P. Francis.

Amongst other arguments however, one arises from the similarity of the Portrait to the description given of the supposed Junius, who was seen delivering a letter at Woodfall's door. It appears too that Sir P. Francis, Mr. Rosenhagen, and Mr. H. S. Woodfall, were all educated at St. Paul's school at nearly the same period.

We do not attribute quite so much of *the affirmative* as the Author of this work does, to Sir Philip's answer to the letter of the Editor of a Periodical Publication, who was desirous of ascertaining the fact:—

"Sir,—The great civility of your letter induces me to answer it, which, with reference merely to its subject matter, I should have declined. Whether you will assist in giving currency to a silly, malignant falsehood, is a question for your own discretion. To me it is a matter of perfect indifference."

"I am, Sir, your &c. P. FRANCIS."

Many of the speeches of Lord Chatham are given in this Volume from the Parliamentary Debates, which (it has been ascertained) were reported by Sir Philip Francis: and their similarity to the language of Junius is indeed very great.

"To sum up the whole,—it appears that in 1791 three speeches of Lord Chatham were published by an anonymous reporter, after a lapse of 20 years from the time of their delivery. It is also shewn that Junius was accustomed at that time to attend the House of Lords; that he took notes of the Debates; and that he actually reported one of Lord Chatham's speeches about a year after, part of which he embodied, without acknowledgment, in one of his Miscellaneous Letters. Moreover, the speeches in question were particularly interesting to Junius; they were the first speeches of Lord Chatham after he left the administration of the Duke of Grafton;—that administration from which Junius laboured to detach not only his Lordship and Lord Camden, but the Duke of Bedford and Lord Mansfield. They were the speeches which made Junius say in his private letters to Wilkes, 'Chatham has gallantly *thrown away the scabbard*, and never flinched. *From that moment* I began to like him.' It further appears that these speeches are closely paralleled in some of the letters of Junius:—the style of the speeches and the letters is the same; and they agree in various uncommon expressions, sentiments, and arguments for the space, at times, of a whole paragraph. These instances of a resemblance are alike visible in *all* the speeches, though they were delivered on two seperate evenings; a circumstance of itself sufficient to demonstrate who was the reporter. But that both productions had one common origin is evident from the fact, that sometimes these parallels first occur in letters written *prior* to the delivery of the speeches, sometimes in letters written *subsequently* thereto. We may conclude, therefore, that Junius

anonymous reporter of these three speeches. , as Sir Philip Francis declares that he heard m delivered;—as he was present in the House of Lords on both nights;—as it is *certain* that he wrote them, and sent them to the press;—and the same examples of style which betray them to be the composition of Junius, are also conspicuous peculiarities in the writings of Sir Philip Francis;—so is he by these speeches, and independently of other proofs, *identified with Junius.* †

"A comparison of the above speeches of Lord Chatham with those reported by Boyd, leads to the same conclusion. Boyd, as the professed imitator of the style of Junius, and a voluntary candidate for his fame, may be expected to write more in his style *than any man* except the *real Junius*. The two speeches of Lord Chatham which Boyd reported, may be seen in the Anecdotes of Lord Chatham, and in the Parliamentary History for 1775 and 1777: * and it has been affirmed by several persons who heard the Noble Lord on both days, that they contain very strong and peculiar marks of accuracy: so, at least, says Almon, who was a principal supporter of Boyd's pretensions to be Junius. Here then is a plain and practical test, by which we may try whether Sir Philip Francis has a title, beyond any other man, to the authorship of the letters. Now could any one produce from Boyd's Reports even half the instances of resemblance in style which have been pointed out in the Reports by Sir Philip Francis, I could allow that the great question is not yet decided. But in Boyd's Reports there is no more likeness to Junius than may be met with in the works of almost any modern Author. It is astonishing that he should exhibit so little of the phraseology of Junius, when treating of subjects which more particularly demanded the characteristics of his style. —On the other hand, the language of Junius may be traced in every line of the Reports by Sir Philip Francis: it is visible, to those acquainted with it, in numberless instances not mentioned in the parallels. The result, therefore, is equally satisfactory with our former statement. Like other baffled suitors, Mr. Boyd is found to be unequal to his task; while Sir Philip, without any pretence or parade, no sooner, 'draws the mighty bow' than he reveals himself:

The whizzing arrow vanished from the string,
Sung on direct, and *threaded every ring.*"

* "Sir Philip, says the author, cannot write half a dozen lines together without reminding us of Junius. The latter expresses the same feelings in the same words on more than one occasion.

"*It is a matter of perfect indifference* to the publick, whether the grant, for instance, of the Manor of Dale is sufficient to convey Swale also?"—(Junius, iii. 53, signature Valerius.)

"Your last assertion is, that his regiments are not given away. *It is a matter of perfect indifference*"—Junius, iii. 123, signature Lucius.)

† "Might not Junius allude to these speeches in the following passage (Letter to Horne, Aug 13. 1771). 'If he [Lord Chatham] judges of what is truly honourable to himself, with the same superior genius which animates and directs him *to eloquence in debate, to wisdom in decision, even the pen of Junius shall contribute to reward him. Recorded honours shall gather round his monument*, and thicken over him.' This promise has not been kept except in *these* recorded honours; and observe, they were not promised till his death, therefore they must have been some what of this description."

Let us hear what the author of *Raison, Folie*, says of our literature:—

"The shops of the booksellers in England "are encumbered with treatises and pamphlets "of every kind. This fallacious abundance "announces but the multitude and misery of "bad writers. Letters are in a complete de- "cline; they are without encouragement pub- "lic or private. They cannot reckon a single "poet above mediocrity. Mr. Mackintosh and "Mr. Stuart alone distinguish themselves in "matters of politics, history, and moral philo- "sophy. Mr. Sheridan is placed in the first "rank of their comic authors. His four pieces, "the *School for Scandal*, the *Duenna*, the *Ri- "vals*, and the *Critic*, pass for *chefs-d' œuvre.*"

To contradict all this, it is not necessary to put forward our *opinion* in opposition to the Frenchman's: every English reader sees, that he is grossly ignorant of common facts. In the first place, who that understands any thing of British literature, would class Sir James Mackintosh ("*M. Mackintosh*") and Dugald Stuart together, as alone distinguishing themselves in philosophical, historical and political writing? Sir James is an admirable orator, a distinguished lawyer, and an enlightened and patriotic member of parliament:—it is in these capacities that his country admires the exercise of his talents:—no person would think of describing him as a sedentary writer but one who knew *nothing* at all of him. It is understood, indeed, that he is at present engaged on an historical work of importance,—and much may be expected from his unrivalled erudition in this department of knowledge.——Professor Dugald Stuart's merits we shall not discuss against one who knows not with whom, or how to place him.——England has not at present a single poet above mediocrity, says the Frenchmen. Then she never had,—for it happens that her literature at this moment is richer in poetical excellence than, with the exception of one glorious era, it has ever been. The eager opposition of parties, and the freedom of publication in England, gives to the general decision of her public voice an authority which exists in no other European country. If false motives instigate praise from one quarter,—their natural opponents are sure to break forth with violent censure from another. If the *Edinburgh Review* trips, the *Quarterly* is ready to push the stumble to a fall. It is therefore good assurance of the truth, that there is a universal consent in England to the superior talents of her present poets. But we would hazard much, that the author of *Raison, Folie*, does not know even their names,—& we may as well run them over to assist his next article on English Literature. There are Wordsworth, & Moore, & Walter Scott, and Campbell, and Hunt, and Southey, and Coleridge, and Lamb, and Montgomery, and Byron. Some of these are examples of first-rate original genius, and all of them men of exalted capacities and fervent feelings;—towards the mental ardour of whom there is not even an approach, in cold, capering, and unhappy France. Frenchmen are least of all prepared to hear disputed their unrivalled excellence in pleasantry; let any one of them,—or any of their English friends,—such as Lord Kinnaird, Mr. Hobhouse, &c., shame us by putting forward some French production against the admirable *Rejected Addresses*, by the two Smiths. In fact, there are no subjects for parody in France at present:—her barrenness is such that she cannot furnish even themes for pleasantry.—It would not surely be unreasonable to expect of a Frenchman, who undertakes to give a Catalogue of English writers on Philosophy and Politics, that he should at least have heard of Bentham, so justly and highly honoured on the Continent. We are sure he might, even in Paris, pick up something useful concerning Playfair, Allison, Brougham, Jeffrey, Malthus, & Horner. He would have some trouble to match these, even in the imperfect understanding of Foreigners, by any living French names. We may be wrong;—if so, let Lord Kinnaird or Mr. Hobhouse, as we have said, correct us;—but, setting aside Madame de Stael, whom the French disown,—we affirm that Miss Edgworth, Mrs. Hamilton, (just dead) and Mrs. Radcliffe, are novelists,—very different from each other,—yet each of talent—which the French of the present day have to learn to comprehend and feel, before they can pretend to rival it.—In the Drama we are as wretched as themselves, or rather worse,—and we can tell them the reason:—the drama of England has no fair appeal to the public. A monopoly of performances is secured to stupid and selfish managers, who built houses, from motives of cupidity, unfitted for any respectable representation,—and to whose incapable decision no man of spirit and talent will submit himself. Hence dramatic writing in England has fallen far below every other species of writing,—while in France it is on an equality with every other. We have before us at this moment, Gifford's Edition of Ben Johnson, lately published. When did the Parisian press turn out such a work,—so indicative of what the Frenchman denies,—an extensive and judicious public encouragement of Literature,—and so illustrative of ancient and modern talent, industry, and erudition? It is urged against us, as a proof of the decline of our letters, that Mr. Sheridan is placed in the first rank of our comic writers, and that the *School for Scandal* passes for an excellent play! We shall not quarrel with the author of *Raison, Folie*, for this,—which is in fact saying, that England gives evidence of decline in only producing at present a comic dramatist, to whom France can oppose no rival but Moliere, who denotes her long-passed meridian. But our Frenchman is determined to render his ignorance demonstrable by the common rules of arithmetic. He says that letters, in England, are without encouragement public or private! It is well known that a living writer of poetry has received a sum for his productions which it would startle a Frenchman to name. We believe we may safely state that his gains, for one year, by mere literature, have amounted to six thousand pounds. In England we know no thing of government encouragement of Literature, with the exception of the Laureate's shabby two hundred a year;—we keep the Government to its proper business, and leave the remuneration of our writers to the booksellers, who very wisely buy nothing that will not sell. What they can afford to give, therefore, and do give to our authors, is good and faithful proof of the means and intellect of our people, and hence it affords important information as to our general national condition & character. Thomas Moore's new poem is eagerly expected and the booksellers we believe, hold themselves prepared to give two or three thousand pounds for it. Madame D'Arblay (late Miss Barney) is now living in France: she can declare, we apprehend, that for her last novel, which was not her best, she did not receive less than fifteen hundred pounds. Mr. Murray bought the last tragedy that appeared for four hundred pounds. Mr. Coleridge's caprice of *Christabel* procured him, we are assured, a Bank note for one hundred pounds. The copy right of *The Rejected Addresses*, which we have already noticed, and of a few parodies of Horace, was purchased for one thousand pounds of the authors,—and sixteen thousand copies, at least have been sold. Lord Byron's poetical works have produced to one person or another a sum that may fairly be described, as forming a considerable fortune. Mr. Southey has amassed a large and most valuable library, and lives in comfort and great respectability, solely by his literary exertions. *The Edinburgh Review* sells nearly twelve thousand copies four times a year:—it is a splendid property to its Editor and its publishers,—while forty, fifty, sixty, and a hundred pounds are given for each of the Essays of which it is composed. We believe we have stated enough to make our French Author lick his lips at English Encouragement of letters. He has been most unlucky in his assertions,—for almost each of them admits of a denial as to the matter-of fact. Ignorant, indeed, must he be, who represents literature as neglected and unsupported in England of late years. If he had said that the popular eagerness and liberality had done mischief in the opposite way to that of starvation, he might have written to the prejudice of the country, which he hates for its superiority, with some effect.

We may mention incidentally before conclusion, that we believe the just and wise decision of the Allied Sovereigns, to remove the treasures of ancient art back to Italy, will prove the salvation of the principles of good taste, in this class of elegant productions, which were threatened with utter ruin if Paris had remained the seat of authority and emporium in regard to painting and Sculpture. On this subject, however, we shall have more to say hereafter:—in the mean time we have it in our power to affirm, that Italians of fine observation and judgment have recently returned from England, warmly admiring the original powers and true principles of her artists,—and loudly testifying to the comparative poverty and falsehood of the French school. Englishmen will not grudge again to take lessons from Italy, as they did to some purpose in former times:—let the communion which once existed between the poets of the two countries, be revived between their artists. Let our young men go to study at Rome: we would rather see them in the Vatican than in the Louvre. They will find the Italians already prepared to respect them—for some of their first judges have seen the works of our Wilkie and Haydon.

[*The Champion,*

CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

We select the following letter on the subject of Early Marriages, from a late publication under this title:—

"TO JOHN ALLEYNE, Esq.

"Craven-street, Aug. 9 1768.

DEAR JACK,—You desire, you say, my impartial thoughts on the subject of an early marriage, by way of answer to the numberless objections that have been made by numerous persons to your own. You may remember, when you consulted me on the occasion, that I thought youth on both sides to be no objection. Indeed, from the marriages that have fallen under my observation, I am rather inclined to think, that early ones stand the best chance of happiness. The temper and habits of the young are not yet become so stiff and uncomplying, as when more advanced in life; they form more easily to each other, and hence many occasions of disgust are removed. And if youth has less of that prudence which is necessary to manage a family, yet the parents and elder friends of young married persons are generally at hand to offer their advice, which amply supplies that defect: and by early marriage, youths sooner formed to regular and useful life; and possibly some of those accidents or connexions that might have injured the constitution, or reputation, or both, are thereby happily prevented. Particular circumstances of particular persons may possibly sometimes make it prudent to delay entering into that state, but in general, when nature has rendered our bodies fit for it, the presumption is in nature's favour, that she has not judged amiss in making us desire it. Late marriages are often attended, too, with this further inconvenience, that there is not the same chance that the parents shall live to see their offspring educated. "Late children (says the Spanish proverb) are early orphans." A melancholy reflection to those whose case it may be! With us in America marriages are generally in the morning of life; our children are therefore educated and settled in the world by noon; and thus, our business being done, we have an afternoon and evening of cheerful leisure to ourselves; such as our friend at present enjoys. By these early marriages we are blessed with more children; and from the mode among us, founded by nature, of every mother suckling and nursing her own child, more of them are raised. Thence the swift progress of population among us, unparalleled in Europe. In fine, I am glad you are married, and congratulate you most cordially upon it. You are now in the way of becoming a useful citizen; and you have escaped the unnatural state of celibacy for life—the fate of many here, who never intended it, but who, having too long postponed the change of their condition, find, at length, that it is too late to think of it, and so live all their lives in a situation that greatly lessens a man's value. An odd volume of a set of books bears not the value of its proportion to the set; what think you of the odd half of a pair of scissors; it can't well cut any thing; it may possibly serve to scrape a trencher.

"Pray make my compliments and best wishes acceptable to your bride. I am old and heavy, or I should, ere this, have presented them in person. I shall make a small use of the old man's privilege—that of giving advice to younger friends. Treat your wife always with respect; it will procure respect to you, not only from her, but from all that observe it. Never use a slighting expression to her, even in jest; for slights in jest, after frequent bandyings, are apt to end in angry earnest. Be studious in your profession, and you will be learned. Be industrious and frugal, and you will be rich. Be sober and temperate, and you will be healthy. Be in general virtuous, and you will be happy: At least you will, by such conduct, stand the best chance for such consequences. I pray God to bless you both; being ever your affectionate friend.

"B. FRANKLIN.

From the Bombay Courier,

FRANCFORT JOURNALS.

LONDON, the 28th Jan. 1817.

The Prince Regent arrived here on the Evening of the 26th His Royal Highness held yesterday a levee, and immediately afterwards a Privy council: The Prince went to-day in state to the House of Peers to open the session of Parliament; His Royal Highness delivered the following speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with the deepest regret that I am obliged to announce that no favorable change has taken place in the health of His Majesty.

I continue to receive on the part of the foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly dispositions towards this country and of their sincere desire to maintain the universal tranquillity.

The Hostilities to which I have been forced to have recourse in order to maintain the honor of the country against the government of Algiers have been followed with the most complete success.

The brilliant expedition of His Majesty's fleet, in conjunction with a squadron of the King of the Netherlands, under the command of the gallant admiral, Viscount Exmouth, has procured the immediate and entire deliverance of all the christians who were held captive in the territories of Algiers and has forced that regency to subscribe to the condition of not making in future any christian slaves, and I am persuaded that you will feel all the value of an arrangement so important for humanity and which, by the manner in which it has been concluded, spreads over the British nation so bright a lustre.

In India, the refusal of the Nepaulese Government to ratify a treaty of peace which had been signed by its plenipotentiaries had compelled the resumption of military operations.

The wise dispositions of the Governor General, sustained by the bravery and the perseverance of His Majesty's forces and those of the East India Company have terminated the campaign in a speedy and happy manner, and peace has been at last re-established upon the honorable and just conditions of the original treaty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—I have ordered to be laid before you the statements for the ensuing year. They have been prepared after a mature examination of the actual situation of the country and with a sincere desire to effect in the public administration every reduction compatible with the safety of the Empire and sound policy.

I recommend the schedule of receipt and expenditure to your early and serious attention.

I am sorry to find myself obliged to announce to you that there has been a great deficiency in the produce of the revenues of last year, but I am induced to believe that it ought to be attributed to temporary causes and I console myself in the hope that it will be possible for you to provide for the demands of the public service during the year, without augmenting the burdens on the people, and without adopting a measure contrary to the system by means of which the credit of the nation has been upheld until now.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the arrangements made at the last Session of Parliament, in order to strike off the new coinage of silver have been executed with an uncommon celerity.

I have given orders for the issuing without delay of the new coinage and I am persuaded that this measure will produce considerable advantages to commerce and the internal transactions of the country.

The unhappy consequences of a long and protracted war have been felt with more or less force in all the nations of Europe, and they have been considerably aggravated by the intemperance of the seasons.

Whilst I deeply deplore the weight of evils which press on this country, I am convinced that they are not of a nature to admit of an immediate remedy; but whilst I observe with a peculiar satisfaction the courage with which so many privations have been supported and the active beneficence which has sought to aleviate them, I am persuaded that the great sources of our national prosperity have sustained no diminution and I rest assured, that the natural energy of the nation will soon be able to surmount all difficulties.

In considering our interior situation, you will feel certainly a just indignation at the attempts of men who have wished to take advantage of the embarrassment of the states, in order to excite a spirit of sedition and revolt.

I am too much convinced of the loyalty and the good sense of the mass of the nation, to believe that it can suffer itself to be seduced by the artifices which are employed for this end: but I am determined to omit no precaution proper for maintaining the public tranquillity and suppressing the designs of the evil minded.

And I repose with the most entire confidence upon your cordial assistance and upon your cooperation in upholding a system of laws and government which has procured us such eminent advantages, which has placed us in a situation of terminating with a glory without example, a conflict on which hung the dearest interests of the human race, a system of laws which down to the present hour, our own feelings and the avowal of other nations acknowledges to be the most perfect which has yet been allotted to any people on the earth.

His Royal Highness pronounced his speech with great firmness. On his return a stone was thrown against the carriage at the moment that it entered the park gates, and as it was crossing the park an individual whom the crowd pushed against the horses struck them with his umbrella, fearing they would run over him, he was taken into custody. Farther on a man threw a stone against the carriage and broke one of the glasses. He who was behind the man seized him and after a violent struggle secured him and he is now in prison, the guards then kept the crowd at a distance and the Prince with his suite continued their route without any other event.

About half past two, about 20 delegates of Mr. Hunt went in procession from Charing cross to parliament street, marching in military order, carrying in place of muskets, rolls of parchment, upon which were written half a dozen petitions in favor of reform, but little attention was paid to them.

LONDON, 29th January.

Yesterday before the sitting of parliament Mr. Hunt, loaded with an immense number of petitions, in favor of reform, waited on Lord Cochrane in palace yard to give them to him. Lord Cochrane harangued the people, told them he would go to the house to watch over their interests, he was conducted there in triumph by the populace. He was afterwards carried in the same manner home and ended the day by a new harangue to his friends, who retired as satisfied with him as he was with them.

HOUSE OF PEERS, 28th January.

Lord Sidmouth gave an account of the attempt against the Prince regent on his return to Carlton House, the following address was unanimously carried.

We, the loyal and faithful subjects of his Majesty, the Lords spiritual and temporal assembled in Parliament, beg permission to approach your royal Highness, to express the horror which we feel at the attempt against you in your return from Parliament, to assure you of the chagrin and indignation we feel in thinking that there exists in the dominions of his majesty a being capable of a crime so abominable, and to express the desire, in which we shall doubtless be joined by all his majesty's subjects, that you would order without delay the necessary steps to be taken to discover and bring to justice the authors and accomplices of this atrocious deed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS 28th July.

Sir Francis Burdett announced his intention of making on the 28th Feb. a motion relative to a reform in Parliament.

After the reading of the speech of the Prince Regent Lord Valletort proposed the customary address and Mr. Dawson seconded the motion.

Mr. Ponsonby proposed a long amendment, expressive of the regret that the House felt, that measures of economy had not been sooner adopted, especially in the military department and that it would without delay make a scrupulous enquiry into the state of the nation. The discussion was engaged upon this amendment when it was interrupted by a message from the Peers relative to the attempt against the Prince Regent. The discussion on the address was postponed till the next day. The House after having heard the deposition of Lord Murray and held a conference with the Peers, unanimously adopted the above address.

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. CRUZ, in BAKE-HOUSE LANE,

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printer, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 28th May, 1817.

We this day present to our readers two curious documents recently received from Canton, relative to the late Embassy to theCourt of Pekin. Upon this subject, it may be necessary to premise, that the failure of the British Ambassador in obtainiug an audience of the Imperial Ruler of "the Celestial Empire," was alone owing to the unyielding obstinacy on the part of the Chinese, in their adherence to the degrading ceremonial required from Lord AMHERST. In this, they would listen to no reasoning, nor allow of any the slightest deviation from their humiliating demands. The Envoy contended that, "as there was but one Sun in the Heavens, so there was but one Sovereign on Earth; and that if *our King himself were present, he must have gone through the same Ceremony*;" As compliance with these offensive demands would have been as unwise, at it was impracticable, the conferences were hastily terminated, and the Embassy quitted Pekin on their return to Canton. Permission having been given by the Emperor to choose their route, His Lordship and Suite travelled through the Empire by way of Nankin, and reached Canton on New Year's day, after a tedious and fatiguing journey of no less than four months.

Notwithstanding a personal audience did not take place, for the above reasons, a trifling exchange of presents was made;—the Emperor chose the following; four Maps, two Portraits, and ninety-five Engravings;—sending in return to the PRINCE REGENT, with the Letter, *a Yu-yu* or Insignia of honor presented to persons of high rank; a string of rare Stones; two pairs of large Purses, and four pairs of small Purses. The remainder of the presents were then re-embarked for England on the H. C. Ship *General Hewett*.

CHINA.

CEREMONY OF DELIVERING THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

An Imperial Edict was issued on the 13th day of the 7th Moon of the 21st year of Kia King (6th September 1816,) addressed to the high authorities at Canton; in which, amongst other political matters, they were directed to have an interview with the British Ambassador; and the 7th of January 1817, was appointed for this occasion.

About noon, an intimation being made to His Excellency, that the Vice Roy awaited his presence in the Imperial Hall, he repaired thither, accompanied by the Commissioners (Sir George Staunton and Mr. Ellis) and the Gentlemen of his Staff, together with such others as were induced by respect or curiosity to join his train.

His Lordship was preceded by the Guard with colours flying, and the Band playing a march. On reaching the steps of the Imperial Hall, the Guard formed in two lines, through which Lordship and suite passed into the presence of the representative of the Imperial dignity. The Vice Roy advanced a step or two, and presented a Letter from the Emperor to the Prince Regent, enclosed in a Bamboo about 4 feet long, covered with cloth of the Imperial yellow. The Vice Roy in giving the Letter, held it higher than his head & His Lordship received it in like manner, and then handed it to his private Secretary, raised his hat, and bowed slightly to the Vice Roy.

After this Ceremony, His Lordship, accompanied by the Vice Roy, proceeded to another apartment, where the seat of honor was yielded to His Lordship opposite to the Vice Roy, who sat on the right. Sir G. Staunton and Mr. Ellis were placed on His Lordship's left, so as to face the Foo-yuen and Hoppo;—no one else was seated.

The following we believe to be a correct report of the conversation which took place:—

Vice Roy. "When did you leave England?"

Ambassador. "In the 1st Moon of the present year."

Vice Roy. "How far is it to England?"

Ambassador. "About 50,000 Lys."

Vice Roy. "You have had a great deal of trouble?"

Ambassador. "We were prefectly satisfied with the conduct of the Legate."

Aice Roy. "I hope you enjoyed your health on your journey?"

The Ambassador replied in the affirmative.

Vice Roy, "I beg to know your age;"—and repeated the Question to each of the Commissioners.

The Ambassador asked a similar Question of the Vice Roy, of the Foo-yuen, and of the Hoppo.

Vice Roy. "You have traded here, through the favour of the Emperor, upwards of an hundred years."

Ambassador. "That trade has, no doubt, been equally to the advantage of both Nations."

Vice Roy. "You depend upon Trade:—*we* do not."

Ambassador. "We depend no more upon Trade than this Country. China derives as much benefit as England from the commerce of Canton.',

Vice Roy. "Well let us converse upon subjects mutually agreeable. The people of all countries stand in need of Trade. The Emperor has remitted the duties upon the cargo of the *tribute* Ship."

[H. C. own Ship Hewett, Captain Walter Campbell.]

Ambassador. "So I have been already informed."

Vice Roy. "I hope our Nations will long continue in harmony."

Ambassador. "Such is my earnest wish:—I know it also to be the desire of my Sovereign."

The conference was short, being ended by the Ambassador rising to depart; but perhaps this interview was sufficient to convince the Vice Roy, that although his master had insolently implied in his Imperial Edict, a doubt of the Ambassador's knowledge in the common laws of politeness, it would not have been wanting had the Emperor himself graciously admitted the Ambassador to his presence.

During this short conversation, refreshments were offered, consisting of a sort of milk-tea, (used only on occasions of great ceremony,) some almond soup, and lastly, Tea. On the Ambassador's rising, the Vice Roy drew his attention to the Feast which was laid out in the opposite apartment, saying, that it was a present from His Imperial Majesty. His Lordship requested the Emperor might be thanked for it; and then walked back to a brisk tune, and was soon afterwards followed by the Imperial Feast, which consisted chiefly of fruits and sweetmeats.

It is remarkable—whatever be the cause, that the Vice Roy, did not go through the Ceremony of taking leave.

It may be considered that after this hasty sketch, something should be said of the Vice Roy's deportment on this important occasion. To those acquainted with this character, it will be unnecessary to say any thing of his appearance, further than to state, that it fully answered the expectations excited by public report; and though this too frequently leans to the erring side in relating the dark qualities of men, it had not, in this instance we believe, done him much injustice. There was a mixture of timidity and ferocity in his countenance which gave it much interest; his eye was piercing and insolent; and his look—though sullen—had an air of high command in it. It was evident that the presence of an equal was not to him an ordinary occurrence; there seemed a powerful internal struggle between his natural disposition, and his sense of duty and propriety—a desire to preserve his wonted character in the eyes of the public, and yet to avoid insulting the British Ambassador. It was some time before he gained that confidence of manner which we look for in men of his rank:—whether this proceeded from the awe inspired by the presence of the British Ambassador, the thrilling sounds of martial music, or the brilliancy of polished bayonets, is difficult to say, but 'tis certain that he seemed ill at ease.

The other two Mandarines who accompanied the Vice Roy, were older men than himself; they were all clothed in dark fur pelisses, and wore the winter bonnet. The crowd of inferior Mandarines, Soldiers and followers, was very great. A number of miserable men appeared in this group, whose singular ferocity of mien, and untoward costume, were very striking.

TRANSLATION OF THE CEREMONY OF PRESENTATION, AS DRAWN OUT BY THE LEPOO.

Received from Change-Tajin August 26, 1816. [Tajin signifies a Great Man.]

Outline of the Ceremony to be observed on the English Ambassador's presenting the Peaou-wan [his Credentials, or Official document from his Sovereign.]

About 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning of that day, arrangements shall be made for the occasion in the great Kiwang-mein-tien, [Palace or Hall of Light and Splendour.] Certain bands of music shall attend in the Hall. There likewise certain Princes and Royal personages shall assemble together with the Ambassador and his Suite. Cushions to sit on shall be placed in the Palace.

About 5 o'clock, His Majesty shall, with profound veneration, be requested to put on the dragon Robes and to ascend the Throne in the Palace of Light and Splendour. The Princes, the Royal personages, and the attendant Officers shall be attired in certain Court Dresses.

The Great Officers of State who attend in the Imperial presence, the Kings and Dukes who attend on His Majesty, shall be arranged in two wings, standing.

The Imperial Body Guard in their Leopard tail dresses shall be drawn up in two wings within the Palace.

When the Princes, Royal Personages, and other Officers are arranged, the Band shall strike up the Tune Lung-ping, [a glorious subjugation, or tranquillity,] and the great Officers of state, shall, with profound veneration, conduct His Majesty to the Throne:—after which the music shall stop.

When the Officers around His Majesty's person have proclaimed the word "Pe-en" [a Whip,] the Band shall strike up the Tune Chepping, [a tranquil or subjugating way,] and the Officer Soo, with Kwang-hwuy, accompanied by an Officer of the Lee-poo and an Imperial Astronomer, shall conduct the English Ambassador, his Deputies and Suite, to present, with profound veneration, the Peaou-wan.

They shall enter at the right hand gate, and proceed to the west side of the passage at the foot of the Altar of the Moon, withoutside the Palace of Light and Splendour.

The Crier shall proclaim, "Be arranged!"—The Ambassador and his Suite shall arrange themselves in ranks.—The Crier shall proclaim, "Kneel!"—The Ambassador and Suite shall then kneel, and the music shall stop. The Crier shall proclaim, "Present the Peaouwan." The Ambassador shall respectfully present it to Ko lih che-e-too, who having received it, shall advance by the middle path to the inside of the Palace where kneeling at Te-ping, [on the level ground,] he shall offer it up to the Officer Meengan, who having received it, shall ascend by the middle steps to the Imperial presence, and kneeling, present it to His Majesty.

After this, the Officer Soo, and the others, shall conduct the Ambassador and Suite through the western folding door to the inside of the Palace, where at Te-ping, they shall kneel down, and wait till his Imperial Majesty confers upon the King of their Country a Joo-ee. The Officer Meen-gan shall receive it, and deliver it to the Ambassador, putting authoritatively also such Questions as His Majesty may direct.

These forms being over, Soo shall conduct the Ambassador and Suite out by the same door at which they entered.

At the outside of the door, Soo shall respectfully take charge of the Joo-ee for the Ambassador, and then, as before, lead the persons of the Embassy to the west side of the Altar of the Moon. The Crier shall proclaim, "Be arranged!" All the persons shall then arrange themselves, and the music shall strike up.—It shall next be proclaimed, "Advance and kneel!" The Crier shall proclaim, "Bow the head to the ground, and arise!" The Ambassador and Suite shall then, looking towards the upper end of the Palace, perform the Ceremony of thrice kneeling, and nine times bowing the head to the ground. This Ceremony being ended, the music shall stop.

The Princes, and Royal personages who are permitted to sit, shall conduct the Ambassador and Suite to a place behind the western line of persons, where they shall perform once the ceremony of kneeling and bowing to the ground, and then sit down. It does not appear that any *Chinese* were to join in the above prostrations.]

His Majesty shall then have Tea introduced;—the Princes, the Ambassador and Suite shall kneel, and bow the head to the ground once; after His Majesty has drunk Tea, they shall return to their seats.

The attending Officers shall then confer on all who sit in the Palace, Nae-cha, [Milktea,] for which all shall perform the Kotow once. *After* drinking the Tea, they shall also perform it.

The immediate attendants on His Majesty shall then proclaim the word "Pe-en" [certain sentences,] and the Princes, the Ambassador and Suite shall rise up.

The same word shall next be thrice proclaimed below the steps, and the Band shall strike up the Tune, He-en ping, [subjugation or tranquillity manifested,] during which His Majesty shall withdraw to the inner apartments, and the Music shall stop.

The Princes, the Ambassador and Suite shall all retire. Soo and Kwang-hwuy shall lead the Ambassador and Suite to the outside of Tung-lo-yuen, [the Garden of Social pleasure,] to wait for His Majesty's arrival; and after He has sat down, they shall be conducted to the western piazza to see a play, and to receive the food and presents to be bestowed by His Majesty.

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